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P. S. HEATH. Correspondent. NEW YORK OFFICE-104 Temple Court, Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

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THE cow will not run at large.

THE street-sprinkling bids are simply absurd, and made for the purpose of preventing a much-needed and entirely practicable re-

bargain on either side is always, and in the mature of a things, a bad bargain.

WE are very much afraid that the rarefied atmosphere at Buenos Ayres is proving too much for Bayless Hanna. Bayless will not be safe till he gets clear down to sea level, or a little below.

THE tariff question, in its last analysis, is one of wages. When American workingmen learn to live as cheaply as the Chinese, as the Indianapolis Sentinel advised them to do, perhaps free trade will not hurt them.

In a compilation of eleven notices mentioning the name of Judge Gresham in connection with the presidency, printed in a Chicago paper yesterday, seven were from Democratic papers. We still regard this as a feature not without interest.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly having excited the envy of the Methodist conference by having no woman question before is, it is now in order for the irate Methodist sisters to say that the Presbyterian women have not yet got far enough along to want to sall their souls their own.

HERE is the Cincinnati Enquirer talking about the "seventy-eight votes" of New York in the Chicago convention. We are afraid the Enquirer will have to go in with the densely ignorant Eastern newspapers; yet all of them are full of wonderful wisdom about the probable outcome of the Chicago

THE present week is to be given in Congress to consideration of the appropriation bills which are unusually far behind. The fiscal year ends with June 30, and all appropriation bills for the support of the government ought to be passed before that time, though it is doubtful if they will be. The Mills bill has crowded everything else aside.

THE News puffs itself red in the face fight ing what it calls "the free franchise effort." Nobody has proposed to grant any free franchise. The question is whether a prohibitory price shall be placed on them, and used to terrorize investors, or whether they shall be disposed of on a fair business basis. A grasp ing, grinding, bulldozing spirit does not pay

IT is given out in Pennsylvania that Mr. Randall will not attend either the State or national Democratic conventions unless his health shall materially improve. Of course the administration machine will not wish any perious ill to this hard-headed member of the party, but all the same it will not engage in grinding out prayers for his speedy recovery.

REV. DR. NEWMAN delivered an address in New York Sunday night on behalf of a Southern educational fund, in the course of which he said there were more than 95,000 white women in North Carolina unable to read or write, and out of 750,000 illiterate whites the South, thousands do not know whether they voted for Grover Cleveland or Andrew Jackson in 1884. Perhaps it is just as well they should n't. It might unsettle their politics to know that Jackson was not still running for President.

THE press reports gave a wrong impression of the action of the Methodist General Conference touching the status of missionary bishops. The Conference declared that such bishops had all the rights and powers of the episcopal office in the special field for which they are elected and ordained, and that they were not subordinate to the general superintendents, but at the same time they were not general superintendents and could not become such without a distinct election to that office. It was also agreed that missionary bishops should be supported out of the episcopal fund instead of from the funds of the mis-

THE street-railway company made its propesition to the Council last night. The company has shown its desire and purpose to improve the service, and to make the system one that will aid in the development and prosperity of the city, and it should be met in a spirit of fairness and equity. The company proposes to pay for the improvement and pavement of the streets upon which it has tracks, and, also, to begin the payment of a specified tax upon its cars, as is done in | do claim is, that when the convention reaches other cities. The tax is to begin-within five | the point of coming to Indiana for a candi-

sionary society.

company has still thirteen years of the present unexpired charter, under which it is not compelled to do either of those things. The Journal says these propositions evidence an honorable, business-like spirit on part of the company, which the should be met reciprocally by city. It is very plain that an extension of the charter is necessary if we are to expect any comprehensive and liberal scheme of improvement on the part of the new management, and we hope the ordinance will receive the favorable consideration of the committees and the Councils. There is, at least, the basis for a fair, equivalent bargain, and we hope to see what the Journal has so earnestly pleaded for always-the treatment of this, and of all other companies, and corporations, and enterprises, in a spirit of enlightened liberality, ever and at all times with a due regard for the rights and privileges of the city and its

THE INDIANA CANDIDATE. The Journal does not feel disposed to rest quietly under the charge or imputation that it is treating with unfairness the movement in fayor of Judge Gresham, or the Judge himself with unfriendliness. So far as the latter feature is concerned, we challenge the production of single line from our columns of personal unkindness or attack upon Judge Gresham. We have been scrupulously careful about this, and have only, in the most cautious way, admitted suggestions of his possible political weakness as a presidential candidate, which, we take it, is perfectly proper and legitimate with any gentleman named in connection with a political office. We have taken pains to edit out of articles that have been copied allusions and statements that were unkindly in their nature to Judge Gresham, and might A FAIR bargain is the only good bargain, | give cause for ill feeling on the part of his whether for the city or a corporation. A hard | near friends and managers. Those who have had his candidacy in charge have not been animated by this spirit toward General Harrison, the candidate of the Republicans of Indiana, and to advance whose nomination the Journal has given its best and most considerate efforts. We should be glad to contrast the Indianapolis Journal with the Chicago Tribune, for instance, published under the direct notice and within the sphere of influence of Judge Gresham him-The columns of that paper have been prostituted to unrestrained and malignant personal abuse and defamation of General Harrison. We should like to contrast the conduct of the friends of General Harrison with that of those who have assumed to be the friends of Judge Gresham, and who are known to be most intimately related to him both professionally and political ly. Where has there been a convention or meeting at which friends of General Harrison have appeared to interfere with the selection of delegates friendly to Judge Gresham's nomination? Where has there been an instance when the friends of General Harrison have deluged the country with false and malicious statements intended to distract from him the support of men honorably and openly instructed to favor his nomination by the Chicago convention? Name one single instance, and it will receive the reprobation of the Journal. On the other hand, there has not been a convention or meeting held in the State of Indiana where there have not appeared the friends of Judge Gresham and the representatives of the Chicago bureau of falsehood and defamation, whose object has been to divide the support of General Harrison, and, failing in that, to fill the country with misrepresentations, impeaching and impugning the personal and political honor of the men who have sought and accepted the trust of the Republicans of this

> And still the effort is being kept up. The State is being deluged, and the delegates elected are being daily assailed, with Chicago publications filled with assertions of Judge Gresham's phenomenal strength throughout the country, false and fraudulent in design and tendency, the purpose being to dampen the ardor, weaken the faith and break up the solidity of General Harrison's support. It is made to appear that the whole courtry is in an uproar for Judge Gresham; that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf, there is a tidal wave sweeping everything before it, and that Judge Gresham has practically no opposition for the Chicago nomination. The Journal has been devoted, and loyally, to its appointed task of aiding the Republicans of Indiana in pressing upon the attention of the country what we and they believe to be the controlling elements of strength possessed by General Harrison for the Republican nomination. It has not been our policy or desire to antagonize any one in doing this. We are for General Harrison; we are against nobody. But the persistent falsehoods and misrepresentations put forth in the nominal interest of Judge Gresham, but really for the purpose of breaking down General Harrison, has compelled us to open our columns to the republication of some of the things that are being said and printed outside the State of Indiana. These expressions have come to us within the past few days in our regular exchanges, and they are but a part of what might be given. We fancy the columns of the Journal, this morning, will afford a good many people in Indiana a surprise. It will be found that Judge Gresh am does not possess the wonderful strength as candidate that has been claimed for him. It will be seen that the assertion that nobody outside this State is thinking of or talking favorably of General Harrison is but a part of the scheme to break down his candidacy, in the interest of what we do not care to say; certainly, we do not believe it to be in the interest of the nomination of Judge Gresham, of the probability of which we cannot believe any intelligent friend of his entertains

The publication the Journal makes is confirmation of all we have ever claimed. The Journal has never vaunted itself in any guess or assertion of General Harrison's strength. We do not say he will have so many votes on the first ballot, or that so many States or delegates are committed in his favor. What we years from the present time, although the | date, the other States will naturally take the

reasonable hope.

man Indiana Republicans favor and desire, and that as such candidate Gen. Benjamin Harrison stands before the country most favorably regarded.

THE Chicago Tribune's correspondent, who so misrepresented the political situation in this State and did all he could to stimulate a quarrel among Indiana Republicans, is in New York now on a similar mission. In a recent letter, dated from Utica, he rehashes the vote cast in Oneida county against Mr. Blaine on account of the assumed personal hostility of Mr. Conkling, and says if Mr. Blaine is again the nominee that experience will be repeated this year, but with added emphasis. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says:

"Is this conciliatory? Is it not an irritating and unwarrantable reproduction of a chapter of history that every decent Republican must mourn and grow indignant when considering? Is the publication of such stuff the way electioneer for a presidential candidate? there any process by which the butcher's knife could be more plainly whetted for the throat of General Gresham? Shall not the common sense of letting Mr. Blaine alone in his honorable retirement; of regretting bis defeat, instead of exulting over it; of recognizing his high qualities, instead of disparaging them, be pursued? Certainly no Repub lican can be nominated at Chicago, or elected if nominated, whose candidacy would be avowedly and ostentatiously a condemnation of the character and an insolence toward the splendid reputation of Mr. Blaine."

THAT \$10 suit of clothes that Congressman McKinley displayed in the House Friday, as an argument for the 47 per cent. tariff, was no doubt shoddy.—Sentinel.

This is rather rough on Democratic Congressman Leopold Morse, at whose store the clothing was purchased.

THE folks who try to boycott the Trust will find that they have undertaken a large contract.—The News.

Whether against the Trust, or anybody else, of a scoundrel and a public enemy.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat reproduces the defection against Mr. Blaine in Oneida county in 1884, to which the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says:

"What is the use of such a parade? Is it de-sirable to perpetuate the maliciousness involved in this? The record is a most discreditable one, and Blaine would have been elected in spite of this most contemptible exhibition of servility and degeneracy if it had not been for a chapter of accidents. We are not complaining, but the careful use of the record of Oneida county—the thrusting of it under the noses of Mr. Blaine's friends by those who are striving to find favor for Greneral Gresham as a presidental candidate—is a miscalculation and a blunder. Blaine's character for manly generosity stands in splendid contrast with and far above the spite work in Oneida county that is flaunted like a banner, as if it was a glorious standard."

THE Atlanta Constitution tells of a woman not wholly unknown to literary fame who recently appeared at a reception in a neighboring city dressed entirely in red, even to her pocket handkerchief. The Constitution doesn't name names, but everybody knows that this flery attire must have been worn by Ella Wheeler Wilcox or Amelie Rives-"one er turrer."

THE unusual degree of sappiness lately noticeable in the New York press is explained. Somebody who has been investigating the matter finds that fourteen graduates of Yale are engaged in journalism in that city.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CARL SCHURZ said when in Berlin that if Blaine were nominated be (Schurz) would return at once to America and work against the Maine

SPRINGFIELD Republican: There is dissension in the Gresham camp over whether the wartariff Chicago Inter Ocean or low-tariff Chicago Tribune is the originator and rightful exponent

WASHINGTON letter: "Cleveland may be nominated," said a prominent Democratic member of Congressia few days since, "but he can never be elected President of these United MINNEAPOLIS Tribune: It is claimed that the

Democrats must nominate an Indiana man for Vice-president. What is the matter with the Hon. Simeon Coy, of Indianapolis? He has fought and suffered for the party. New York Tribune: Some Southern Demo-

crats say that Senator Ingalls ought to be shot. But the Senator should not be annoved by little thing like that. Some of these men probably said the same thing about Lincoln. OMAHA World: Nearly all the political Solomons seem to have settled down to the opinion

that the Chicago nominee will be either James G. Blaine or Walter Q. Gresham,-New York World. Then don't bet on either of them. Political Solomons are even more unreliable than weather prophets. SALEM (Ind.) Republican Ledger: It would be a fitting thing for the Republicans of the Third congressional district to do to nominate for Congress Hon. L. W. Sinclair, of Salem. It

would be a good wind-up to the Tall Sycamore's

train episode. Mr. Sinclair is very popular, the public interests will be safe in his hands, and his lovalty is of no spasmodic growth, but existed when his country needed it most. WATERTOWN (Dakota) Public Opinion: The Indianapolis Journal is authority for the statement that the Democrats of Illinois and Indiana are pushing the Gresham boom. They are thus trying to divide the Republican forces in Indiana and defeat the ticket. But the name of

General Harrison is too deeply graven in the hearts of the rank and file of the Hoosier State to be obliterated by Democratic rubbing. NEBRASKA State Journal: The Illinois Democrate is wasting a good deal of energy for naught in entering the triangular fight between Black. Stevenson and Morrison for the numination at St. Louis to the second place on the ticket. Mr. Cleveland has selected Gray of Indiana, and that settles it. The giasticutus of the party has spoken. The three generals of the Sucker State might as well take the fate of Dave Hill. of New York, as a premonition, and gently subside while private Fifer avenges their wrongs in

Lives Lost in the Flood.

QUINCY, Ill., May 21.-Reports received today record the drowning of Samuel Moore, by the floods in the Indian Grave Levee district, and of two children of Wm. Johnson, in the Sny district. Two families living in the Sny district are unaccounted for, and no trace of them can be found. It is probable that many fatalities will be recorded when all the facts regarding the flood are fully known. Much sickness prevails among the destitute people from the inundated districts, but the relief committee of Quincy are rendering every possible assistance to those in distress. The river to-day is falling slowly, having declined nine inches from the highest point reached. Trains on the western roads will be resumed to-morrow and the damage to all roads in this locality will be repaired as speedily as possible.

American Dramatic Fund Association. NEW YORK, May 21.-Robert B. Roosevelt, W. J. Florence, Joseph Proctor, Theodore Moss, J. H. Stoddard, John Gilbert, George Becks, Wm R. Denham and William Warren have petitioned the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the American Dramatic Fund Association. Elliott Sandford was appointed today referee in the matter. The petitioners say the property of the association is insufficient to meet the demands of the subscribers and beneficiaries. They recommend a distribution of the fund, which amounts to \$55,803, among the

Grottkau Released on Habeas Corpus. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21 .- Paul Grottkau. the socialistic leader who was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction, about a year ago, and who entered the prison about the 5th of April, this year, while an appeal was taken for the Supreme Court, has been released by a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Johnston, of the Superior Court, who decided that the term of his punishment had ended with May 7, 1888.

CHICAGO CANDIDATE

All Sorts of Opinions as to the Man the Republicans Should Nominate.

Weakness of Judge Gresham's Candidacy—I Indiana Is To Be Carried, General Harrison Is the Man To Be Nominated.

AN INDIANA MAN.

If He Is To Be an Indiana Man, Why He Should Be Harrison. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Would it be wise for the Chicago convention to nominate Judge Greeham for President? Would such nomination unite factions, eliminate discord, heal dissensions, and lead to success in November? Primarily the nomination of Judge Gresham would not have been thought of had he been from any other State than Indiana. It is admitted that Indiana must be carried to secure success, and it is for this purpose the Judge has been put forward. Now, as a matter of fact, Gresham's strength in Indiana is an unknown quantity, algebraically and politically represented by zero. He never ran for an office in the State but once, and then he was badly beat en in his own congressional district.

His candidacy is not urged by the people of Indiana-would not be thought of in his own State if it were not for the persistent advocacy of the Chicago Tribune-a paper which support ed Greeley against Grant, and is rarely, if ever, in harmony with the Republican party. Judge Gresham, as a candidate, represents a certain side of political squabbles and bickerings of seven years ago, bitterly hostile to Senator John Sherman and his friends and to Mr. Blaine and all his admirers. Can the party afford to revive all these old jealousies and antipathies by selecting as their standard-bearer a representative of one of these bitterly discordant and disorganizing factions? Is the faction he represents strong enough to pull him through in spite of all such pre-existing hostility and without the slightest assurances that he has any material strength in the State of Indiana? Would it not be the height of unwisdom to make Омана, Мау 19.

False Reports from Dakota.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals The Associated Press reports of the Dakota Republican convention are unfair in many particulars, especially in relation to the Gresham sentiment. While it cannot be denied that Mr. Gresham had many friends in the convention the delegation selected was no more for him than for Allison or Sherman, and not nearly so much for either of these gentlemen as for Harrison. Judge Moody, who is chairman of the delegation, and who will exert a strong influence over it, is an original Harrison man, while the rest of the delegation are ardently for Blaine, and in the event of his failure will very largely go with Judge Moody for General Harrison. We feel that it is a Harrison victory.

L. D. Lyon, Editor Public Opinion. WATERTOWN, Dak., May 19.

How Wisconsin Views the Question.

Whitewater (Wis.) Register. The list of favority sons seems complete and it must be acknowledged that the array of aspirants for presidential honors is a goodly one. Wisconsin for the first time seriously enters the lists and offers a name which is admitted by all to be second in merit to none, in that of her noble Governor, Jerry Rusk. And, having waited long, there will be a correspondingly vigorous effort on the part of his friends to win the prize with and for him. Michigan hopes much for her Governor Alger, Ohio for her veteran Sherman, Iowa for her Senator Allison, and so on down the line. Indiana, too, has her favorite son, but is peculiarly placed in this field of ambition. Notwithstanding the strong indorsement which Judge Gresham has received as a presidential candidate from the Republicans of Illinois and other States, yet it is indeniable that in his own State General stands in much favor. It is useless to assert that "the machine" has given the State delegation to Harrison while the people wanted Gresham, for the evidence is entirely otherwise. The thirty delegates from Indiana, representing all portions of the State

are all earnestly and enthusiastically for General Harrison. If the majority of the people had

preferred Judge Gresham, that preference would

certainly have found some way of putting its mark upon the delegation. That General Harrison should be so highly honored by the Republicans of his State is not at all a strange thing. He is a man worthy of all the preferment which his most zealous adherents wish for him. He is clean, honorable. upright, fearless, able and experienced. His record is without a flaw. With him there would be no defensive campaign, for there would be nothing to defend. If there should be breastworks he would be in front of them and not behind them. Such a man comes very near to being an ideal standard-bearer, and it is not strange that the Hoosier State, having recognized his worth and worthiness, should indorse him enthusiastically and determinedly. Such being the case is it not well that the dele-Indiana Republicans to name an Indiana candidate who this year is certainly not the one that they desire to honor. Judge Gresham is a man whom we believe to be worthy of all the high esteem which he enjoys; he is one of the attractive and picturesque figures in the field of American politics. He has captured the imagnation of admiring thousands in almost every State in the Union. And his friends, while admitting the greater popularity of Harrison in Indiana, seem to depend upon repeating the tactics by which Garfield was chosen in 1880 instead of Sherman. But is such an expectation wise or reasonable! It is a difficult thing to duplicate a happy accident. In this case is it probable that, if duplicated in the con-

vention, it would be as cordially ratified at the polls as was that other? Circumstances may so shape that Indiana will be the real battle-field of the campaign. The Republicans can win almost as surely with Indiana as with New York, and observing men are fast coming to agree that the Republicans can carry Indiana much more easily than they can the Empire State. Should it then happen that the convention deem it best to select an Indiana candidate for the presidency, ought it not to take the one who it is assured by Indiana leaders can best carry that doubtful State rather than the one preferred by safe Illinois.

Lancaster (Wis.) Teller. There is sincerity in the appeal for nomination of General Harrison, of Indiana. More than that-of the lot, he is the ablest, the most honorable, and the most worthy of Republican and patriotic support, and those who most sincerely desire honest government and the good of the people. Still more—when the canvass is made and the people come to know the facts, he will draw their votes as none of the others can. He is the only one who when weighed in the balance of campaign acrimony and investigation will not be found wanting.

Who can carry New York? is the question with the Republicans. Why is it that New York is not a Republican State! \* \* \* The statements here are not set down in malice. They are facts, calmly stated. Will any one dispute them? If they are facts do they not signify any thing? Do they not show that New York State has a very large party of the most exclusive and determined Blaine voters who will forever refuse to know a party that will not know them-and they are Republicans who were always Republicans. But if Gresham, of all the candidates, is made the nominee, why is he selected? Is it not so as to getrid of Blaine, and to hoodwink Blaine voters? It is with the expectation that the Blaine men will forget the insults heaped upon them. It is to ignore them with the expectation that they will not know they are ignored. Some may be taken in that way but it seems to us the past shows there are enough who will not, in New York, to swamp any unsatisfactory candidate under many thousands of votes. The convention that forgets them in making up its jewels will get left. It does not follow that Blaine must be nominated. We believe that Blaine could get more votes in New York than any other man on earth, but we count him out of the race. We have not

the slightest expectation in his nomination.
But we do not believe that any Republican brought out with the view of getting rid of Blaine can carry New York. Of the lot named in this article tien. Harrison is the only one not in that boat. He was always a conscientious Republican. He led the Indiana delegation for Blaine in 1880. If he could be made the candidate all Blaine Republicans could be brought to his support, and as for the other wing he was never in an offensive attitude towards them.

And the mugwumpe! We count them infinitessimal in politice, but, as a civil-service reformer, Gen. Ben Harrison is perhaps the only man on record in Congress in a speech declaring that he would favor a law to enforce a penalty

sgainst any member of Congress who would have anything to do with getting appointments

Harrison and Gresham in Minnesota.

Letter of Dr. Albert Shaw, of the Minneapolis Trib-une Staff. I have made an honest and diligent effort, under the best auspices, to find out how the Republicans of Indiana really stand upon the presidential question. There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the Harrison indorsement, or of the determination of the State to do every thing in its power to make Gen. Harrison the nominee at Chicago. It is believed here that Republican success depends upon carrying Indiana; and Gen. Harrison is regarded as the Republican who can most surely do it. Because "fighting" has always been necessary in this State, thoroughly active men are especially appreciated; and Harrison has been at the front as a leader in every campaign for a quarter of a century. It is not strange that he is now put forward by his fellow-Republicans for national honors. Although he failed to retain his seat in the Senate, his brilliant campaign two years ago against heavy odds only added to his prestige. The Hoosiers take pride in his character

Judge Gresham as a jurist and gentleman is complimented by Indiana people of all elements; but politically he seems not to be a conspicuous favorite. If General Harrison had been on the bench and out of politics most of the time stuce the war, and Judge Gresham had been, as Harrison has actually been, in the thick of every party contest, the situation would be reversed. So, at least, the Harrison men say, for I am quoting them. Then there seems to be some slight but unforgotten scores against Gresham. He went to the Cincinnati convention in 1876, when Indiana was eager to secure the nomina-tion for her great war Governor and Senator, Oliver P. Morton, and headed a little squad of Hoosiers that opposed Morton and supported Bristow. Then, in later days, Mr. Gresham was regarded as a "stalwart"-i. e., as more stalwart than the bulk of Indiana Republicans. Indiana has felt and still feels very kindly towards Mr. Blaine, and it has always been thought here that the Arthur administration-with which Judge Gresham for a time was connected-might have done more than it did for the Blaine and Logan ticket. simply repeat what I know to be common talk among Indiana Republicans. Very many go so far as to express the opinion that Mr. Gresham could not carry Indiana. This would be a more extreme view were it not certain that no Republican can carry the State without very hard

Editorial in Minneapolis Tribune.

In the Tribune of yesterday appeared an interesting and reliable raview of the situation in Indiana. The Hoosier State has politics, and never more so than to-day. The strength of the two great parties is so nearly equal that both know the folly of experimenting with doubtful men. With Blaine out of the race Indiana Republicans are for Harrison, who will enter the national convention with a solid delegation. He is the one conspicuous Indiana Republican who has borne the colors of his party through victory and defeat, and is the one who has most deserved the honor which has been conferred upon him by the indorsement of Hoosier Republicans as their choice for President. Under these circumstances, it is peculiarly unfor-tunate that the friends of Judge Greshem should present his name to the country as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presi dency. Of Judge Gresham's ability there can be no dispute, but of his popularity there is wide room for doubt. His desertion of Senator Morton in the convention of 1876 was a piece of mugwumpery never forgiven by the staiwart Republicans of Indiana, who worshiped their war Governor, and who believed that his nomination was possible in the Cincinnati convention, but for this defection. Morton was the stronges man in the convention, next to Blaine, and his defeat lost Indiana to the Republicans by 5,000 majority that year. With the memory of this nothing can be more fatal to Judge Gresham's future than the attempt of his friends to force him to accept the novel position for a presidential candidate of begging for a nomination without the support of his own State. There has never been anything clearer in political affairs than that if Blaine will not accept the nomination—and he has said he would not-it will go to a Blaine man-Allison, Sherman, Harrison, Depew, or a man equally well known-or defeat is certain. The action of the mugwumps in the last election was too pronounced to admit of any doubt on

There is another thing to be considered. Gov. Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, is one of the sharpest, shrewdest and most courageous Democratic politicians in this country. He is both able and unscrupulous. As a wire-puller and as a parliamentarian he has no superior in his State. He has received the indorsement of his party for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination and his popularity throughout Indiana cannot be questioned. He is an ideal Democratic politician in every sense of the word. With Gray on the Democratic national ticket Indiana will go Democratic as sure as anything can be if Gresham heads the Republican ticket. With Harrison, or any of the names mentioned, there would be a fighting chance. It may be urged that McDonnald's opposition will hurt him. Candidly, then, has McDonald's opposition ever affected the popularity of any Indiana Democrat in that State! He was at war with Hendricks as long as the latter was alive, but it strengthened rather than weakened Hendricks with the Hoosiers. McDonald never was popular at home. His old fogy conservatism gave him prominence in the United States Senate that at best was undeserved. He has opposed Gray ever since the latter became a power in Indian politics, but Gray has defeated him in every contest. When McDonald retired from the Senate, to give way to Harrison, he was not even accorded the small courtesy of a renomination, when, under ordinary circumstances, it was the most natural thing in the world. But it is simply an illustration of his lack of strength at home. The compliment was almost unanimously bestowed upon Gray. Nothing can be plainer than that Republicans cannot afford to experiment with Indiana, especially when there is a good fighting chance of winning with a strong man. Gresham is not that man.

The Situation in Illinois.

Henry L. Stoddard's Chicago Letter in Philadelphia There are some features of the movement for Judge Gresham that will seriously embarrass any effort in the direction of its further develop ment, especially when the delegates from all parts of the country get together for delibera-tion. The most important that has come to my attention is the fact that his greatest strength comes from quarters which do not represent the sentiment of the party on the tariff question, the issue on which the campaign will be fought. The Tribune, for instance, which, while attempting to dictate the nominee of the Republican party next month. heartily ndorses President Cleveland's free-trade policy. is the foremost champion of Judge Gresham's sandidacy, and the Pioneer Press of St. Paul has recently come to his support. The tariff views of these papers do not reflect the opinions of Republicans out this way, and I doubt whether they voice the sentiments of Judge Gresham on this question. Unfortunately, however, no one is able to deny their assumption that they do, for the Judge has not taken the pains to correct their misrepresentations, if such they are.

It is scarcely necessary to say to those who follow the drift of the party that the nominee next month will be, above all, a sound and thorough protectionist, and no candidate can expect to get the support of the convention coming to it with such credentials as Judge Gresham now

True, the Republican State convention which instructed for Gresham also adopted a sterling tariff plank; but it is a fact that the instructions were smuggled through the convention by the Chicago delegates, backed by the Medill freetrade influence, which also attempted to smother the voice of the party on the tariff question. The interior counties were generally in favor of keeping quiet about Gresham and having an outspoken plank in the platform for protection. This will undoubtedly have its influence on the national convention when that body comes to weigh Judge Gresham's availability as a candidate, and the doubt it will cast on his attitude on the great issue of the campaign will not aid him any in his canvass for votes.

" The Gresham vote is going to be a delicate one to handle in the convention. will start with about a hundred votes. Fortyfour of these will come from this State, a num-ber from Minnesota, a few from Massachusetts, and some from west of the Mississippi. On the second ballet some Wisconsin votes will be added to his column. If he can hold the Illinois delegates as a unit his vote may keep on increasing, but there will be greater surprises in the convention than that some of the Illinois men should change to Senator Cullom, and thus show to the convention that Judge Gresham was not the unanimous choice of the State that adopted him after his own had fixed its vote on another favorite son. Sen-ator Cullom's friends are not at all pleased with the Greaham candidacy. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that they do not want it it to succeed, and have acquiesced in it because they see an opportunity to present Sen-ator Cullom to the convention if the contin-gency should arise when a "dark horse" could capture the prize. No one doubts that they could pick several votes out of the Greeham column if they should see fit to do it, and the re-suit would be disastrous in its effect on the oth-er delegations. Besides the Cullom antagonism there is no secret of the fact that Senator Farwell does not take to the Gresham collar which the convention puts around his neck, and is still

as anxious as ever to push Senatar Sherman's candidacy. He will unquestionably stand by his convention, but after a break in the column occurs he is free to act as he may think best. This would mean another loss to the Gresham total.

How Chicago Works Up the Gresham Boom

Mere lookers-on here in America gather from the trend of events that the St. Louis convention will certainly nominate President Cleveland, and that concerning the Chicago convention nothing further can be said with confidence than that the number of uninstructed delegates appointed exceeds largely the number of instructed delegates, and that while sundry names in a field uncommonly large will receive votes complimentary in some cases, earnest and per-sistent in others, au immediate choice is not robable, and that the outcome, if it be not the resentation of Blaine's name, is a matter altoether beyond human ken. This is an unbiased view. But when one looks at the situation through interested spectacles he has no difficulty in making it suit his desires. The newspapers that have undertaken to boom Judge Gresham make no hore doubt of his nomination at Chicago than of Cleveland's nomination at St. Louis. Let but an Eastern delegate inquire kindly about Judge Gresham, and he is instantly set down as a champion of Gresham to the death. Indians instructs for Harrison. The Gresham boomer discovers in the fact a Gresham movement. The Hoosier delegates get together and decline to make any agreement looking to the substituthe balloting, and the Gresham organ immediately counts the Hoosier delegation for Gresham. Nobody but the boomer's correspondent mentions Gresham at Buffalo. A canvass shows that if New York Republicans are not for Blaine they are for Depew, and not a single delegate to the State couvention proposes Gresham's name, yet jesty to demand the nomination of Gresham. If anybody persists in the statement that he has a first choice who isn't Gresham, the Gresham boom factory turns him out speck and span second choice for Gresham, and no mistake. All the Sherman men are Gresham men in disguise. All the Aiger, Harrison, Allison, Rusk, Ingalls and Phelps men but await the signal to throw up their hats for Gresham. The Gresham organ claims everybody, but has not ventured as yet a prognostication of the first ballot. If the Gresham movement has made certain of more than seventy-five votes out of more than 800,

Thus booms are made. Thus, lalso, newspa-pers are discredited. Gresham's Weakness in Minnesota.

St. Paul Letter in New York Press. The free-trade element in Northwestern Republicanism was active and vigilant in Judge Greschm's behalf. Editor Medill sent his Chicago Tribune everywhere with its columns teeming with praise of his candidate, and one or two other papers followed his example. Some of the leaders, glad to take up a name after Mr. Blaine had witdrawn his, joined in the cry for Gresham, and the result was that for several weeks it looked as though he would be the can-

didate of this section of the country. But it didn't last. The rank and file of the party were more courageous than their leaders, and began to demand that they take a strong and positive stand on the tariff, and that their choice for President should be equally firm in his views. A compromise candidate, they saw, would mean defeat; one whose opinions and position needed no explanation meant success. Still the Gresham boomers kept pushing on. and in several counties throughout the State succeeded, because they had no opposition, in arousing some enthusiasm for their candidate.

As the time for the county conventions approached the talk for Judge Gresham grew less, and it became apparent to everybody who looked into the situation that Mr. Blame suited the Republicans of the Northwest better than any other presidential possibility. \* \* Probably one-third of these county conventions favored Judge Gresham, but even that is a high estimate. The papers which are persistently misrepresenting the Gresham strength in this section of the country are weakening him immeasurably as a candidate. It is true that no other name but his has been boomed before the people out here, and true also that those enthan all others combined to make these States doubtful on the tariff issue. It is not true, however, that the Gresham strength is sufficient to control the delegation, or to get more than a third of their votes on the first ballot, and lose them all immediately after. So far as I can learn the temper of the party his candidacy never reached any more promising stage up here than this.

Judge Gresham in New York. Leading New York Republican, in Minneapolis

In brief I may say that the State is almost unanimously for Blaine as first choice, or if he can be had. Second, there is a disposition to compliment Depew. After that, so far as opinion went when I was there, the choice will be made between Allison and Harrison. The State is anti-Sherman and anti-Gresham, and the dispatch sent the Pioneer Press of the 8th, from Albany, N. Y., is the baldest pretense, and was sent for the bold purpose of trying to capture your State for Gresham. It is universally ad mitted in inside political circles in New York that the delegation will stand 64 for Blaine and 8 for John Sherman on the first choice. It will be an intensely Blaine delegation, and yet the P. P.'s dispatch from New York insists that Gresham, as the anti-Blaine candidate, will have three-fourths of the delegation. The whole dispatch was made without regard to facts for the sole purpose of trying to induce Minnesota to declare for Gresham. Among hundreds of leading Republicans with whom I have talked in New York for ten days, and I devoted the whole time to it. stopping at the Fifth-avenue, where I saw many Republicans from all over the State, I did not find a single man in favor of Gresham. The thur's Cabinet, and as the candidate and pet of the anti-Blaine men. The only paper favoring him was the Evening Post, and this mugwump support excited still more the distrust of the Republicans at large. The State is very generally anti-Gresham, and I was surprised to find it so generally anti-Sherman. The latter will have eight votes perhaps, all gained by direct pegoti-

The dispatch to the Pioneer Press claiming the State for Gresham will excite laughter in New York. Mr. Patterson, of the Chicago Tribune. who had spent several days in New York looking at the situation, as I did, admitted to me that there was no Gresham strength there.

All of the leading Republicans I have named above are not only for Blaine but anti-Sherman and anti-Gresham, unless it be Warner Miller, who for a time inclined toward Sherman. Platt, Depew, Reid, Hiscock, Morrison, Morton, Elkins and nearly all the leading Republicans of New York city and State are ardently for Blaine, and all of those with whom I talked are against both Sherman and Gresham. All of them believe that with Blaine and Depew out of the way the choice would be made between Allison and Harrison, and I am pretty confident that in that event the most of the New York vote, or fourfifths of it at least, will go to Allison.

The advocacy of Gresham by the Chicago Tribune and other free-trade papers, has prejudiced all the Eastern protectionists against him. They will not trust him on the tariff.

Editorial in Minneapolis Tribune. Events will prove this prognostication of the situation in New York to be correct. If Gresham could be relied upon to carry his own State his nomination might, under certain contingen-cies, not he an utter impossibility with the New York delegation solid against him. But no man who is not reasonably sure to carry Indiana can be nominated if he is not assured of the hearty and united support of New York. The manifest unpopularity of Gresham in the Empire State disposes of him as a candidate for the presidential nomination this year. The county conven-

visability of supporting the Indiana judge The Problem as Viewed in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia American.

sions yet to be held in this State had better not

waste away their time in considering the ad

While the Chicago convention draws so near, and the issues which it carries are so momentous, the evidence of a determination of the Republican problem remains infinitely small. If we are to judge superficially, it would appear that Mr. Blaine is again assured the support of a majority of the delegates. But this is not credible. Mr. Blaine has declared to the American people his withdrawal from the field. The Republican party, presuming its sanity, does offace itself and stigmatize its candidate. It will not demand of Mr. Blaine that he tarnish his honor in the face of the Nation, or of its convention that it proclaim to the world its bankruptcy of all leadership save in a single person.

But since this is impossible, who then? We
had hoped much for the development of a strong
movement in behalf of so experienced, so true,
so steady a leader as Mr. Sherman. But
untoward influences in vital quarters have prevented its growth. Mr. Sherman, able and fit as he is, lacks that support in the other Republican States than his own which is necessary to his success. Mr. Allison, it is said, is unobjectionable. But he would bring no element of strength. His leadership has never been conspicuous, he has been cautious and not bold in his defense of American industrial interests, and he comes from a State which is sure for any fit Republican candidate. Mr. Depew's candidate, if we are to disregard his own discisimers concerning it, is impossible, unless it is intended to repel the very elements upon which Republican success depends. Neither